

sumed the offensive with vigor, dispersed the insurgent congress, and captured and beheaded Morales, their principal stay. Since his death, no man appears to have been found able to unite the confidence of his countrymen with ability to command. The lower classes, or mixed race, seeing no prospect of succeeding, got tired of the war, and became willing to agree to any rule, or to any masters, for the sake of peace. Aware of this disposition prevailing among their followers, those who found themselves in command of different corps or posts, became eager to make their peace with the king, and obtain terms for themselves by outstripping each other in the race of submission. Accordingly, for the last six months, the Spaniards have had more reason, from these causes, to expect a successful issue to their attempts of quelling the rebellion in every province this side of the Isthmus of Darien, than otherwise the combined power of Ferdinand and his allies could have given them.

The following is a short summary of some of the late occurrences in that quarter: On the 15th of November last, the insurgent chief Teram, with 900 men, was attacked in the town of Tehuacan, at 3 P. M. by 2000 royalists. Teram was forced to retire, with his men, to two churches in the town, where, after some resistance, he agreed to capitulate with his forces, and surrender a neighboring fort to the royalists.

About the same time Gen. Ryan, who succeeded Morales in the command of the insurgents, gave himself up with about 400 followers, and obtained the king's pardon. At the latest accounts he inhabited the capital.

About the 10th of December, General Osorno, another rebel leader, obtained the king's pardon, by submitting with 6 or 700 men.

Gen. Victoria was the only insurgent chief who had not surrendered. On the 8th of June he occupied an ancient fort called Palma, about 30 miles south west of Vera Cruz, which he defended with 450 men against 2000 of the royalists, who had been then besieging it some weeks.

Herrera, who was in this city some time since, as an agent for the independents, has either delivered himself up or been taken.

It was reported at Vera Cruz in June, that Montecala, a man of great wealth and influence in his vicinity, had raised the standard of revolt, in company with a dignitary of the church named Pjero, at a place called Anequati, some distance to the northwest of Mexico.

In the different provinces there were numerous small predatory parties; but nothing that had the shape of an army.

It is thought that the whole Spanish regular force in Mexico, comprising the late reinforcements, does not exceed ten thousand men. Many of the towns and provinces, however, in their eagerness to wipe off all suspicion of disloyalty, were using every exertion to exterminate the rebels.

Wm. D. Robertson, a colonel in the Mexican service, was a prisoner at Vera Cruz, and it was expected would be sent to Old Spain.

The Spaniards at Vera Cruz, either were or pretended to be ignorant of the operations of Mina. On the 9th of June a frigate sailed from the mouth of the river Santander; for which destination another frigate and a brig had sailed some time before. These vessels will endeavor to cut off all communication with Soto la Marina by sea, while an army goes against it by land.

We are told by an intelligent person, a man of much observation, who had a good deal of conversation at Vera Cruz with Spaniards in authority and high rank, that they were all unanimously of opinion, and expressed it without hesitation, that England and Spain had lately concluded an alliance for the safety and even aggrandizement of their respective dominions in America. They boasted that the Court of St. James had agreed to assist when required, the Court of Madrid in subduing the revolted colonies. They added that an opportunity would eagerly be sought after by both powers to turn their united arms against the United States; and thus blot out the only example of a successful rebellion. This is evidently the mere opinion of Ferdinand's minions, but none can doubt but that they and their master entertain any other than amicable sentiments towards this country.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 2.

BLOCKADE OF PERNAMBUCO.
Information has been received at Boston, by the arrival of the Sally Barker, from St. Salvador, that a ship had been condemned at Pernambuco for violating the blockade, and two English brigs sent into St. Salvador for the same cause; that an English brig with a few cases of gunpowder on board had been taken on the coast and sent to Rio Janeiro for trial; and that all vessels found on the coast with arms and ammunition on board, were seized and sent to Rio Janeiro.

Colonel WHARTON, of the corps of engineers, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of the Navy, while on a visit to his friends in Philadelphia, in consequence of charges exhibited against him by Major HENDERSON. His trial, we understand, will take place at Washington, on the 11th inst. and that Captain STEWART, of the navy, is to be president of the court. Of the nature of these charges we are uninform.

The brig Sally, of this port, has been seized at St. Salvador, under what pretence we are not informed.

The United States' brig Saranac, capt. ERTON, which a short time since received an injury at New-York, has been repaired, and has proceeded to her usual anchorage off the battery, where also lies the sloop of war Ontario, captain BIDDLE, waiting for orders.

DOMESTIC.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.
American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

It will be recollected, that on the 13th of June last, the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, in this city, unanimously elected John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, members thereof, and directed their secretary to apprise them of the circumstance by letter. The following is a copy of the secretary's letter, and the answers thereto:

NEW-YORK, JUNE 14, 1817.

SIR—The American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in this city, sensible of the zeal you have uniformly displayed in the promotion of every object connected with the welfare and independence of our country, had the honor to elect you a member at their last meeting, convened on the 13th inst. for the purpose of initiating into the society James Monroe, President of the United States.

It would afford me the highest gratification to announce to the Society your assent to become one of its members.

I have the honor to be, sir, with respect and consideration, your most obedient servant,
D. LYNCH, Jr.

QUINCY, JUNE 23, 1817.

SIR—I have received the letter you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th of this month, announcing to me my election, by the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New-York, as a member; an honor made more illustrious by the presence of the President of the United States.

Be pleased, sir, to present my respects to the society, and my thanks for the honor they have done me; and to assure them, if the best wishes of a man at eighty-one years of age can promote the wise purposes of their institution, I shall be a useful member. For according to my superficial view of political economy in civilized society, next to agriculture, which is the first and most splendid, manufactures are the second, and navigation the third. With agriculture, manufactures and navigation, all the commerce which can be necessary or useful to the happiness of a nation will be secured.

Accept my thanks for the civility with which you have communicated the vote of the society to their and your friend,
JOHN ADAMS.

D. LYNCH, Jun. Esq. Secretary of the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

MONTICELLO, JUNE 26, 1817.

SIR—I am thankful for the honor done me by an association with the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New-York. The history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson for us all to depend for necessities on ourselves alone; and I hope that twenty years more will place the American hemisphere under a system of its own, essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fires raging in the old world. The efforts of the members of your institution being necessarily engaged in their respective vicinages, I consider myself, by their choice, as but a link of union between the promoters there and here of the same patriotic objects.

Praying you to present to the society my just acknowledgments for this mark of attention, I tender to yourself the assurance my great respect and consideration.
TH. JEFFERSON.

MR. LYNCH.

MONTPELIER, JUNE 27, 1817.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, have been pleased to elect me one of its members.

Although I approve the policy of leaving to the sagacity of individuals, and to the impulse of private interest, the application of industry and capital, I am equally persuaded that in this, as in other cases, there are exceptions to the general rule, which do not impair the principle of it. Among these exceptions is the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures, within certain limits, and in reference to certain articles.

Without entering into a detailed view of the subject, it may be remarked, that every prudent nation will wish to be independent of other nations, for the necessary articles of food, of raiment, of defence; and particular considerations, applicable to the United States, seem to strengthen the motives to this independence.

Besides the articles falling under the above description, there may be others, for manufacturing which natural advantages exist, which require temporary interpositions for bringing them into regular and successful activity.

Where the fund of industry is acquired from abroad, and not withdrawn nor withheld from other domestic employments, the case speaks for itself.

I will only add, that among the articles of consumption and use, the preference in many cases is decided merely by fashion or habit. As far as equality, and still more, where a real superiority is found in the articles manufactured at home, all must be sensible, that it is politic and patriotic to encourage a preference of them, as affording a more certain source of supply for every class, and a more certain market for the surplus products of the agricultural class.

With these sentiments, I beg you to make my acknowledgments for the mark of distinction conferred on me; and which I accept from respect for the

society and for its objects, rather than from any hope of being useful as a member. To yourself, I tender my friendly respects.
JAMES MADISON.

MANUFACTURES.

"It is Manufacturing Machinery, that furnishes men, who can be spared when they are wanted; it is Manufacturing that clothes, arms, and manufactures that feeds them; for the general energy and aim at improvement in Manufactures, extend to and influence every other branch of industry: hence the English are the best farmers in Europe, precisely because they are the best manufacturers in Europe." *Cooper's Emptorium.*

KENTUCKY SOCIETY

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

On Monday the 11th inst. a number of citizens associated themselves together as members of the "Kentucky Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures;" and in order the more effectually to promote the objects of the association, a meeting on the 16th was appointed.

Accordingly, on Saturday, several gentlemen convened in the Court Room, in Lexington. Captain B. GAINES was called to the chair, and John Norvell appointed Secretary.

Mr. BARRY explained the objects of the society, and made a number of remarks in favour of the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures. He was followed by Mr. WICKLIFFE, Mr. COWAN and Mr. MIXTER, in support of the same policy. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That Robert Wickliffe, W. T. Barry, James Cowan, Lewis Sanders, and John M. McCalla, be a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the future government of this society; and to report the same for its adoption at the next meeting.

2. Resolved, That the officers of this institution, until otherwise provided for, consist of a President and two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Vice Secretary.

3. Resolved, That the stated meetings of this society, shall be held on the first Mondays in the months of January, April, July and October, at the Court House in Lexington, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

4. Resolved, That W. T. Barry, T. T. Barr, W. Macbean, Lewis Sanders, John Norvell, Joseph Buchanan, James Cowan, Thomas Smith, and John M. McCalla, be and they are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of acquiring and communicating information in relation to the objects of this association, and of inviting the aid and co-operation of the enlightened and patriotic in other parts of this state.

5. Resolved, That it be recommended to the manufacturers of this state, to vend their commodities at reasonable prices; and such of them as are members of this society engage to do so, and so far as their influence extends, to encourage others to pursue a similar policy.

6. Resolved, That the members of this society, as soon as the convenience of each member will admit, will clothe themselves in Domestic Manufactures, and that they will, by advice as well as example, contribute as much as in them lies, to encourage the use of the manufactures of the country, in preference to those imported from foreign countries.

The society proceeded to ballot for its officers: Robert Wickliffe, Esq. was chosen President; Gen. Thomas Bodley, 1st Vice President; Capt. B. Gaines, 2nd Vice President; John Norvell, Secretary; and Dr. Joseph Buchanan, Vice Secretary. Percival Butler, Jr. Esq. was appointed Secretary to the Corresponding Committee.

The Society then adjourned to the first Monday in October.

B. GAINES, Chairman.
JNO. NORVELL, Secretary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

MR. NORVELL.—You will oblige a friend to permanent internal improvements, by noticing an article in the Port Folio, of the present month, respecting an address from the Schuylkill Navigation Company. There are upwards of fifty banks in the state of Pennsylvania, some of immense capital and influence; it was in that state, that the first bank in the United States was put in operation; these people ought to understand banking as well as the people of any other state; yet the writer in the Port Folio is convinced, that the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill river by locks, &c. will contribute more to benefit the commonwealth, than all the banks within its territory.

If this be the fact, of which I have no doubt, how much more beneficial to this town, the adjacent counties in particular, and the state in general, would be a canal from this to the Kentucky river, (say to the mouth of Elkhorn,) than the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill would be to Philadelphia? That city has a noble river, the Delaware, was long the very valis of its warehouses, affording on the one hand navigation for ships of the largest class, and on the other for smaller craft, schooners, bateaux, boats, rafts, &c. And yet the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill, inferior to the Kentucky river in length and fertility of soil through which it runs, is deemed of vast importance; paramount to all the benefits of all the banking capital of that immensely wealthy state.

It is now generally admitted, that the present state of the navigation of the Kentucky river is of more injury than benefit; and until it is improved by locks, it would be better to waggon the tobacco from Clarke county, &c. to Louisville, than risk its getting safe out of the Kentucky river.

It is believed that the resources of the country are fully adequate to the com-

pletion, in five years, of a canal from this town to the Kentucky river. I am informed that two locks below the mouth of Elkhorn, would afford at all times a safe navigation to the Ohio; this being completed, would bring all the produce of the neighboring counties to a general depot, at this place—it being the centre of a rich and well cultivated country. When business is brought to a proper system, the merchant will be his own inspector of the produce that he ships, which he cannot be in the present mode. Warehouses will be constructed for the reception of all kinds of produce; a foreigner coming to the state to make purchases of produce, will then have in his power to procure at one place any article he may want. This section of the country can produce tobacco, manufactured do. and cigars, hemp, spun yarns, bagging, all kinds of cordage and twines, flour, meal, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, whiskey, gin, beef, pork, bacon, lard, beer, cider, coaches, hats, boots and shoes, leather, soap and tallow, chandlery, saddlery, plated ware, brass do. tin and copper do. red and white lead, dry and in oil, fine and coarse cloths, kerseys and blankets, cotton yarn, shirting, sheeting, chambrays, bedticking, counterpanes, carpeting, fine and coarse wool, and many other articles, all of which would be brought into demand and become important articles of exportation, if a safe and sure mode of transportation could be had by water, which would enable us, or the purchasers of our produce, to deliver the same at a sea port, upon terms as low as those situated upon navigable rivers. On the other hand, all our foreign supplies would come to us at a diminished price by the same channel; and in most cases the farmers would obtain their supplies from the very men that purchased their produce; thus cementing the connection and interests of the exporting merchant and the farmer.

The subject is a grand one; many pages might be written on it; it is noticed however with a hope that some one will take it up, who can arouse the unaccountable apathy of those so deeply interested. You must first induce the people generally to think and to act; they are the lever that can and will move legislative bodies to acts of public utility. The citizens of New-York think correctly upon these subjects.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. NORVELL.—We are informed in a late Reporter, that there are some English Cattle on their way to this neighborhood for breeders. We congratulate our agricultural friends on this accession of real wealth to our state; the citizens of which, only want to be apprized of the advantage of crossing the breed of their common cattle with the English, to realize it.

Having some little knowledge of the origin of the English cattle now in the state, I have thought it would not be uninteresting to the public to communicate it, imperfect as it is, soliciting a like publication from any gentleman of such facts, relative thereto, as he may be possessed of. In England, where great attention is paid to rearing all kinds of stock, and where agriculture, in general, is brought to greater perfection than in any other part of the world, they take particular care to keep their different breeds separate and distinct, and hence the precision and particularity of the pedigrees of their stock.

Thirty or forty years ago, old Mr. Patton purchased an English bull of the long horn or beef breed; himself and neighbors, residing on the south fork of the south branch of Potomac in Virginia, bred from this bull with the common cows of the country. Some years afterwards the same gentleman procured a full blooded bull and cow of the short horn or milk breed; the cross of the milk and the part blooded beef breed, produced very fine and large cattle, which are known in this state as Patton's breed.

About this time, Mr. Miller of Augusta county, Virginia, imported a bull of the beef breed, and a cow of the milk breed, and afterwards purchased an imported bull of the milk breed.

The first English cattle brought to Kentucky, was of Patton's stock, being mixed or crossed with the beef and milk breed; and indeed, this stock is the great basis of the English cattle in this state.—Mr. Harrison of Clarke county, got a bull from Miller's stock in Virginia; the cross of this bull and Patton cows, produced very fine animals; then came Smith's celebrated bull, also from Miller's stock; and lately, Mr. Inskeep of this county, has got out two very fine bulls from Virginia, (a brindle and a red), the brindle of Miller's stock; it is not known from what particular stock the red one comes. Mr. Harrison had a bull and cow that he called the Cary breed, which is not much esteemed. Messrs. Hatchcraft and Welton have a very fine bull called the Shaker. All the English cattle in Kentucky, it is believed, have their origin from the above; any gentleman, however, possessing other or more information relative to this subject, will oblige many friends to agriculture, by publishing the same in some newspaper in this state.

From the stock we now have, with proper attention to keep, and the selection of males, we may safely calculate upon producing as fine cattle as any in the known world; a judicious crossing with the late imported ones, will tend vastly to accelerate this desirable object. B.

ENGLISH CATTLE.

We learn with great pleasure that there is now on the way to this neighborhood, and will shortly arrive here, several choice cattle direct from England—imported by some enterprising gen-

tlemen of this county. They arrived at Baltimore 1st May last, in the ship Mohawk, from Liverpool. Great pains were taken in the selection of the cattle for breeding; we are informed that there are two pair of the long horns, to which stock the late Mr. Bakewell gave the preference, on account of their beautiful symmetry, early maturity and great weight, and which in this country is called the beef breed. There are also several of the Teeswater breed and Holderness, highly esteemed for their early maturity, great bulk, and especially as good milkers—called here the milk breed—and also some of the Herefordshire breed—combining all the qualities of the above, very beautiful, and said to make the best work oxen in England.—Reporter.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, August 6.

"Mr. Clay is now here. Mr. Crawford left town on Saturday last, for Georgia. The only regular head of a department at present here, is Mr. Rush; and he, you may rely on it, is about to prepare himself for a foreign embassy. The president, by this time, must be on the Lakes. He is expected at his seat in Virginia about the latter end of this month. The federalists of New England have all affected to turn supporters of the administration; but it is thought they will turn back again, as soon as the leaders find they cannot all get places of honor and profit in the government. You will see the accounts from Lisbon: they have got up a great plot there as well as elsewhere. Whatever may have been the magnitude of the conspiracy, there can be no doubt but that it has been occasioned by the arrogance of Marshal Beresford and the other English, who now rule Portugal according to their will and pleasure. Of Mr. Gregor we hear not a word that is new. He seems to be waiting for reinforcements. The sheriff of the city and county of New-York, whose name is Hubbard, is said to have resigned his office to join him. How soon the fate of Florida may be decided, I know not: but of this I am certain, that it will, before a great while, be annexed to the territory of the United States.—Once we get possession of that portion of country, we shall begin to want elbow room among the Islands. Cuba will become desirable; and whenever the Americans seriously turn their thoughts that way, they will take it. The independence of the Spanish Colonies is, in my estimation, as certain as any thing that is written in the book of fate. In 1810, we had a population in round numbers of 7,000,000 of souls. In 1820, at the least, we shall have 10,000,000; and in 1830 upwards of 13,000,000, at the lowest computation. Considering the character of our population, those thirteen million of souls will be entirely an overmatch for Great Britain on the ocean; that is, if we keep on increasing our navy. The year 1830 is but about 13 years off: so that in that short space of time, the dominion of the American seas will be ours. When that day arrives, good by to the tyrannical domination of Spain. Should Napoleon live thirteen years longer, (and the probability is that he will, if he should not be murdered) he will be liberated from St. Helena by our arms. The ocean, the ocean is our element; and it is the American navy that is destined to cut the gordian knot of British power, which the European world has hitherto found it so difficult to untie."

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR—DATED

Washington City, August 11.

"Mr. Adams and family have at length arrived at New-York. He will probably visit his father and friends at the eastward, before he sets out for this city. Letters are expected from him to-day. The mails have been obstructed, both from the south and east, in this quarter, by a most unusual fall of rain. Our streets on Saturday last, were inundated, and several of our bridges carried away. I have just learnt that the rise of the waters in and about Baltimore has been extraordinary, and has occasioned considerable losses. How much farther the damage has extended, I have not yet learnt.—Mr. Rush's furniture is selling off, so that you may be sure he is about to enter upon some new scene of action. The British have notified an intention of keeping their ports open for the importation of bread stuffs, (corn, grain, meal, flour, and rice,) until November next, provided the circumstances mentioned in an act of parliament of the 55th of George the Third will permit it: these circumstances, if my memory serves me, relate to the price of grain. You will recollect that the count Regnault St. Jean d'Angely lately embarked from New-York for Antwerp. It seems that he had been for some time deranged, and when he set sail, told his friends that he was going to dethrone the Bourbons. The reverses of Napoleon have been, perhaps, too great a shock for his reason. If his insanity be real and not feigned, the Bourbons have but little ground for keeping his wife in confinement on account of her holding correspondence with him. The election contest in your state excites some interest here; as does that in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gregor appears to make no advance from Amelia Island, and recruits do not seem to increase his numbers very rapidly. The United States have sent a detachment to watch both him and the Spaniards. A British vessel of war has just arrived

at New-York, with more than 2,000,000 of specie on board; part for some of our merchants; upwards of 400,000 dollars for the U. S. Bank, and the residue for England. The vessel is commanded by Sir James Yeo. We are as dull here as dormice. The government seems to be a machine, that, being once put in motion, moves of itself. So powerful, you see, even in such great affairs, is habit."

FEDERAL ARISTOCRACY.

Secretary Pope's "very good paper" has indiscreetly shown the cloven foot of aristocratic federalism. It distinctly intimates, that should there really be a majority of the people in favor of a new election of governor, the legislature ought to disregard the will of that majority, and decide against the measure. This is a candid avowal of the contempt which Mr. Pope and his friends feel for the people. This same paper urges the duty of not following the "errors and delusions" of the "multitude," and calls upon "all the talents and honesty in the state, to aid in prophesying the tottering pillars of our free and excellent form of government;" the plain English of which is, that as Mr. John Pope and col. Gabriel Slaughter, the "tottering pillars" of the federal party, are falling, "all the talents and honesty in the state," or, as they mean, all the aristocracy of the state, must zealously assist to prop them up!

THE SENATE.

The federal party seem to cherish sanguine hopes, that the Senate of Kentucky will resist the "errors and delusions" of the "multitude" in the lower house, and of the great body of the people, in relation to "this wicked new election scheme." But we can tell them for their comfort, that a majority of the senators are pretty well ascertained to be now in favor of electing a new governor. The senate has passed through an ordeal, which was well calculated to purify it from the dross with which it was encumbered. A majority of the gentlemen of that body are not, like the federal aristocrats, willing to trample upon the clearly expressed will of the people. Like sensible republicans, they feel and know it to be their duty to act in conformity to the sentiments of the community: they are not disposed to engage in a contest with the people, in which they have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose. We confidently predict, that a new governor will be elected next August, and that he will take the chair of state without a civil war, maugre the idle and wicked threats which electioneering intriguers and declaimers have uttered.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The friends to the independence of the country, and to the prosperity of its manufacturing interests, are invited to unite with the "Kentucky Society," and to aid in the promotion of its patriotic objects, by example as well as theory. See the letters of three American chief magistrates, in this Gazette.

Kentucky Election Returns.

SENATE.

BOONE—Richard Southgate.
BOURBON—Jesse Bledsoe.
CALDWELL—Dickson Given.
FAYETTE—William T. Barry.
KNOX—Joseph Eve.
MERCEER—John L. Bridges.
WARREN—Francis Johnson.
WASHINGTON—Thomas G. Harrison.
[Of the above, 5 are in favor of a new election; 2 against it, and 1 doubtful.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

ADAMS—Nathan Galtier, Cyrus Walker.
ALEX.—A. Dawson.
BOONE—Cave Johnson.
BUTLER—Col. Porter.
BATH—Col. Thomas Fletcher.
BARRON—H. Davis, J. R. Underwood.
BELL—Dr. Jewell.
BRECKINRIDGE—E. R. Chew.
BRACKEN—Mr. Anderson.
BOURBON—Mr. Hickman, Mr. Baylor, Dr. Mitchell.
CAST—Jesse Coffey.
CAMPBELL—Alfred Sandford.
CALDWELL—Mr. Mercer.
CLARKE—W. N. Lane, J. Donaldson.
CHRISTIAN—Mr. Patton, Mr. Hopson, Mr. Reeves.
CUMBERLAND—No return yet.
CLAY—John Bates.
DAVLESS—William Glenn.
ESTILL—Stephen Trigg.
FAYETTE—J. Parker, J. C. Breckinridge, T. T. Barr.
FLOYD—Alexander Mackey.
FLEMING—W. P. Fleming, M. Cassidy.
FRANKLIN—G. M. Bibb, C. S. Todd.
GREENUP—John Cunningham.
GREENUP—Mr. Ward.
GARRARD—Mr. P. Ketcher, J. Spillman.
GREY—R. Barrett, J. Emmerson.
GALLATIN—W. O. Butler.
HART—Mr. Shacklett, Mr. Hart.
HARRISON—W. K. Wall, John Givens.
HENRY—C. H. Allen, D. White, Jr.
HENDERSON & UNION—Dr. Delany.
HOPKINS—Mr. Weir.
JEFFERSON—Mr. Barbour, Mr. Hunter.
JESSAMINE—William Walker.
KNOX—No return yet.
LINCOLN—Mr. Dunn, Mr. Shackelford.
LOGAN—Mr. Roberts, Mr. O'Bannon.
LIVINGSTON—No return yet.
LEWIS—Thomas Marshall.
MADISON—John Adair, J. B. Thompson.
MARTIN—S. South, J. Trillie, A. Woods.
MAISON—W. Reid, D. Byrne.
MCHENRY—Mr. Wickliffe.
MONTGOMERY—Mr. Shortridge, Dr. Jamison.
NEELSON—J. Rowan, S. T. Beall, H. Cotton.
NICHOLAS—Thomas Metcalf.
OTTO—James Johnston.
PULASKI—Thomas Dollenridge, J. Porter.
PENDLETON—W. Clark.
ROCKCASTLE—William Smith.
SCOTT—J. T. Johnson, G. Wall.
SHELBY—J. Logan, G. B. Knight, B. Dupuy.
WOODFORD—William Hunter, Willis Field.
WARREN—S. P. Sharp, Mr. Turner.
WAYNE—Lewis Coffey.
WASHINGTON—Robertson, Bayne, Cook.

[Of the above, about 60 are in favor of a new election; about 27 against it, and two or three doubtful. The members in Pulaski are now, we know not how correctly, stated to be in favor of a new election of governor.]

MEDICAL COLLEGE

Of the Transylvania University, Lexington.

The "RULES" published in the last Reporter, for the government of this important institution, evince a spirit auspicious to its success and prosperity. It is, however, indispensable, in order to render the college useful, that its character should be firmly established, by a steady, undeviating, practical adherence to the enlightened principles which led to the adoption of those rules: it is particularly incumbent upon the gentlemen who have the selection of professors, to appoint, in the first instance, those alone, who have not only "obtained diplomas from some medical college," but have produced other indisputable evidences of medical learning and talents. The cause of an interesting and invaluable science; the health, lives, and great interests of society, demand the inviolable exercise of intelligence and inflexible firmness, in the choice of unquestionable knowledge, industry and abilities to professorships in our medical college, without "respect to persons."

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MODERATE PARTY.

The modest editors of federal papers, over the mountains, are prating a great deal about moderation, forbearance, mutual forgiveness, and political union.—These moderate gentlemen resemble the lion, which becomes quite tractable and harmless—when his teeth and claws have been extracted. So with federalism—the depravity of its nature as exhibited by Harper, Otis, Quincy and others, during the war, has forced every honest American to abandon it; and now that it no longer retains the power to bite or scratch, it cries out, "moderation, forbearance, mutual forgiveness, and political harmony!" What kind, what charitable gentlemen these are! But you are rather too late, sirs.—The time has passed; you are no longer worthy of regard, either as friends or foes. If you had laid down your arms when we were beset on all sides by the arms of England, then indeed you would have deserved credit for your magnanimity. But instead of adopting that high-minded and truly American course, you selected the hour of common danger to cripple and embarrass your country. When the white and the red savage assailed us in front, you treacherously stole up and aimed a dagger at our backs. We have fairly beaten you all; and now, forsooth, you would lull us with the siren song of conciliation, and modestly claim an equal participation of public offices and emoluments. What modest, what unassuming gentlemen these are!

At the most gloomy period of the war; when the cries of the ravished at Hampton had not yet died upon the ear, and the smoke of plundered and burning villages was yet rising in sight of the capital; HARPER was for "branding Madison in the forehead with villain for his political iniquities;" Otis would have him chained with the fallen Napoleon on the rock of Elba; Quincy would degrade his country by an ignoble peace, or separate New England from the southern states—"amicably if he could; forcibly if he must." Now these very gentlemen are the most obsequious humble servants of the President, ready to show him every possible honor, and to have the honor—of any office at his disposal. Oh! shame, where is thy blush! The degenerate sycophants, who could gravely "resolve it" unbecomingly a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," are now meanly flattering and cringing to the man they so much reviled before, for the sake of power and office. But Mr. Monroe cannot surely trust, in "the piping time of peace," those who were his and the country's enemies in war.

Gazette Summary.

The frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, with Mr. Tyler as agent or minister on board, arrived at Port au Prince July 23. They waited on Petion, who treated them with great politeness. No negotiation took place at that time, as our consul was absent. The Congress then sailed to the Cape, to see Christophe. The object of the mission is to obtain redress of injuries from both the sable chiefs.

An arrival from England, brings news to June 23. Watson, Hooper, Thistlewood, and Preston, accused of treason, had been acquitted in the court of king's bench, by a jury. The acquitted excited almost universal satisfaction and applause. The bill to renew the suspension of habeas corpus had passed in Parliament.

It has been published, that the British are dismantling their vessels upon the lakes. This is in pursuance of a mutual understanding between the American and British governments, that neither power shall retain more than two revenue cutters, of 20 guns each, on either lake, in service; and that 6 months notice shall be given by either, of an intention to augment this force.

George Graham, acting Secretary of War, has been chosen President of the Washington Branch Bank of the United States, in place of Richard Cutts, resigned.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, received in New-York, has induced a belief, that general Carrera, who was basely and treacherously imprisoned by the supreme director of that government, has since joined general Artigas, to oppose the Portuguese invaders of Monte Video. Carrera, the father, who was banished by the Spanish royalists to the Isle of Juan Fernandez, has been carried back to Chili, since the success of the patriots in recovering possession of the government of that country.

The property of the leaders in the Pernambuco revolution, is to be confiscated, and the amount put into the treasury of the Brazilian king.

Puerreydon has sent an agent to Austria, to offer the "kingdom of Buenos Ayres" to the Austrian prince: so says the London Courier.

A Buenos Ayres paper of May 14, contains an official account, communicated by the governor of the province of Tucuman, of the capture of the town of Tarija, on the 15th of April, by the republican lieutenant-col. Madrid. The prisoners taken were 354, including 20 officers. This advantage was gained with very little loss on the part of the conquerors.

Lord Castlereagh in a debate in the House of Commons, May 9, stated that in the "political arrangement," as he called the system of robbery and spoliation at Vienna, "the question of religion was wholly abandoned." He declared to the House, "that not one word was uttered about it."

The New Orleans market is completely overstocked with produce; flour was at \$8 the latter end of July; tobacco, \$6 per cwt.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

"Major Champlin, late a quarter master in the United States army, and the officer who led on Sir Gregor McGregor's attack against Amelia island, has been apprehended. The district court has held him to bail with two securities in the sum of four thousand dollars for his appearance at the next sitting thereof, but it is generally supposed that he will not appear, and that McGregor will pay the money."

John P. Huston, who was apprehended at Cincinnati for robbing the mail at New Alexandria, Pennsylvania, has been sent to that state to take his trial before the federal court. The court of common pleas in Cincinnati decided, that the law of congress, which authorizes justices of the peace to commit for offences against the U. States, is constitutional.

A report has reached New Orleans from Havana, probably not true, that a complete revolution had been effected in the government of Spain, and that Ferdinand had fled into France.

Mr. John S. Horn, of Kentucky, and Elisha McConathy, were both killed by Israel Kemp off fort Adams, in going down to New Orleans. The murderer threw the dead bodies overboard, took all the money he could find, turned the boat loose, and made off. He has since been arrested and committed for trial in Mississippi; the dead bodies were found, and the boat and cargo are in the possession of R. S. Harrison of fort Adams.

The Alert sloop of war has arrived at Norfolk from the Mediterranean. Came passengers in her, lieuts. Pierce, Breese, J. Nicholson, Ten Eick, Conover, Belt, Ramsay, Gaunt, Boardman, and F. Forrest. Midshipmen, Montgomery, Nixon, Lee, Cook and Channing. Captain Walter Stewart, late commander of the Alert, died at Mahon on the 15th of May last, the day after his arrival at that place, and Lieut. G. W. Spooner, of the Washington, about the last of the same month. Lieut. Dudley had also paid the debt of nature. The following United States vessels were at Mahon when the Alert sailed.—Washington 74, undergoing repairs—frigate Constellation, and ships Peacock and Spark. The officers and crews of the squadron were in good health. The frigate United States or ship Erie was to sail for the United States with despatches in about a month after the Alert.

By the capture of Eastport in the late war, certain bonds due to the United States, for duties to the amount of 50 or 60,000 dollars, fell into the hands of the British. Their vice admiralty court in Halifax attempted to extort payment to themselves of these bonds. Lately, it appears, the British cabinet have thought better of the subject, and relieved the obligors in the bonds from the operation of the Halifax decree of condemnation.

Several vessels have lately arrived in eastern ports from Europe, with specie, principally, it is said, for the national bank. Insurance has been effected in London on two millions, shipped and about to be shipped, from different ports, to the United States, for the same institution.

It is stated that several of the state banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Richmond, are making arrangements, in virtue of which the notes of each will be received in the others on deposit. This, they anticipate, will sustain and extend the circulation of their paper. If the operation of the national bank has had the effect of inducing a disposition in the state banks to honor each other's paper, more than they have done for three or four years past, and to adopt arrangements for the accommodation of the community, in the transfer or remittance of money from one part of the country to another, it has accomplished an important object, in addition to the other useful purposes which it answers.

We find that 2272 passengers arrived in the United States, from Europe, during the two last weeks in July; 1267 settlers have arrived in Quebec, from Great Britain.

The keel of a new 74 has been commenced in New-York, for the government. The story, that commodore Chauncey was fitting up a superb barge in the Mediterranean for the purpose of visiting Rome, is declared to be unfounded by a number of naval officers.

Christopher Hughes, jr. esq. of Baltimore, has arrived at Stockholm, and acts as our charge des affaires in Sweden.

The grand seignor has lately sent the Dey of Algiers a present of a frigate and a polacre loaded with munitions of war, and has paid the Dey high compliments for his energy and valor in the difficulties he had to encounter with the British and Americans; he has also presented him with a captain's dress on the occasion, a peculiar mark of favor. An Algerine brig and schooner sailed on a

cruise the 28th of May—against what nation was not known. The American consul had not been driven from Algiers as reported, but had left there in the frigate U. States, on a visit to Tripoli and Tunis.

Richard Meade, Esq. still remains imprisoned in Spain. The Aurora properly suggests the seizure and imprisonment of one of the Spanish consuls, until the American should be released. We hope that our government is not indifferent to the indignity offered by Spain to the majesty of the American people, in the continued deprivation of Mr. Meade of his personal liberty.

The Spanish ship Providence, captured by the Buenos Ayrean privateer Mangrove, and ordered into Baltimore, has been seized by the Norfolk revenue cutter, and taken up to Norfolk for examination.

The Aurora entirely discredits the story of Gen. Terran having, with 2 or 3,000 patriots, deserted to the royalists in Mexico. It asserts that the general never had more than 1000 men under him. The other parts of the story, in relation to Mina and Victoria Guadalupe, appear to be equally devoid of foundation.

Spain, in her difficulties, has had recourse to a new plan of finance, which is well calculated to produce a revolution. It consists of the seizure of ecclesiastical property, and a reduction of benefices to such a point, that an income of 20,000 reals (about 2300 l.) will be the maximum; the next is a property tax; and the third, is the abolition of custom-houses in the interior, or of what we should call Excise-offices.—Kentucky Tobacco was at 12 to 15 dollars in Gibraltar, June 6.

Martins and two other conspicuous patriots of Pernambuco, have been executed by the royalists, who have complete possession of that place.—Gen. Milans, the leader of the conspiracy at Barcelona in Spain, has established himself among the mountains on the borders of Catalonia, and is recruiting from the discontented military, who are joining his standard in great numbers.—The Austrian major Weiss, is appointed Austrian consul general in the United States. This appointment has been made in consequence of the trade of the port of Trieste with the United States. That city carries on more trade with this country, than with any other country.—General Savary has been arrested at Trieste, and conducted by the order of the Emperor of Austria to a fortress in Hungary.

The officer next in command to Sir Gregor McGregor is Colonel Thornton Posey, late of the United States army. Colonel Posey is a Virginian by birth, the son of the veteran General Posey, who so distinguished himself in the revolutionary war.

At Limerick, (Ireland) under date of June 11, it is stated, that several outrages had taken place, in that city and vicinity. The cause of the whole appears to have been extreme distress for the want of provisions. Flour is stated to have been 94 to 96—and potatoes to have been sold at a penny per pound. Many persons have been arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 23.

Lieutenant T. S. Cunningham, commander of the United States' schooner Firebrand, arrived in town yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having brought with him from that place, Wyat, charged with the murder of captain Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Balize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During his stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the government and by the citizens.

On the 21st, spoke the American brig Charles, captain Priett, of and from New-Orleans for Vera Cruz; her commander informed that on the 15th, he was boarded and taken possession of by a small schooner, which her crew called by the fictitious name of *Inconnu*, the captain of which went by the name of Bon Ami—she was under the Mexican flag, and had a crew of 25 negroes and three white officers, overhauled the cargo of the Charles, broke open all the letters, detained her twelve hours, and then suffered her to proceed. On the 18th the Charles fell in with the privateer Mexican Congress, (formerly the Calypso)—Captain Priett was ordered to send his boat and papers on board with the chief mate: after some hours detention, the boat was sent back, with orders to the captain to follow the privateer—in three hours she ran out of sight, with the mate and papers of the Charles on board. On the third day afterwards the Firebrand fell in with her, destitute of all her papers, and liable to be treated as a pirate by the first vessel she might meet with. Being then within a day and a half's sail of Vera Cruz, conveyed her back within sight of that port. On the 2d of July the Firebrand arrived off Chenier Caminada; at day light saw a small sail standing off from the land; on seeing the Firebrand she bore up and ran into Barrataria—Lieut. Cunningham, taking with him his gig and cutter with ten men, went in pursuit of her; at 2 P. M. came up with her nearly at the head of the lake, and took possession of her—she had only been two hours at sea from Chenier Caminada, where she was fitted out. She had on board 18 men, was armed with one swivel, 25 muskets and four blunderbusses, and had every appearance of being intended for a piratical cruise. At 8 o'clock, while beating over Barrataria bar, she upset. Principally through the exertions of lieutenant S. (who was on board of her at the time) and the activity of his men, all the persons on board of her were saved, though all her stores and arms were lost. Next morning she was righted and towed into the bay of St. Louis.

"O! servile offspring of the free!"

Speaking of the reception of the President, the Salem Register says—"It was truly a sublime spectacle to see the first magistrate of the nation, the ruler of eight millions of people, descend from his elevated office, and mingle with his people." A letter from Portsmouth, N. H. says—"In the evening the President attended a concert, where the greatest part of the town assembled. The hall is represented as being splendidly dressed, and a

THRONE erected, on which the President was seated!"

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

National Reg.

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 11.

"We have no Southern mail for the last three days; it is reported that every bridge between here and Washington has been carried away. Preparations are making to give Mr. Adams a public dinner in New-York."

Destructive Freshet.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 11.

The rain which commenced about one o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued almost incessantly for twelve hours, was the heaviest and most destructive in its effects that has been witnessed here for many years. The streams in and near this city were swelled to a most astonishing height, and with so much rapidity, as precluded the possibility of securing or removing the property on their banks exposed to danger. That part of the city through which Jones' Falls passes has suffered most severely. Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, when the rain was pouring down in torrents, several of the mill dams on the falls immediately above the city gave way; the height and force of the flood were thus suddenly increased, while the timber which floated down the current rendered it more destructive in its course. The upper wooden bridge at Centre-street was swept from its abutments and lodged in a garden a short distance below. The next bridge, also of wood, which connected Bath and Jones' streets, was moved from its place so unexpectedly, that several persons who were on it at the time had great difficulty in escaping. It was carried by the stream against the stone bridge on Gay-street, the arches of which being too small and low to admit its passing through, it remained there, and with the lumber that soon collected around it, so much obstructed the course of the stream, which at this place passes between rows of houses built close to the low water margin, that it quickly rose to an alarming height in the low grounds adjacent, usually called the meadow, and a number of houses were so suddenly surrounded by the flood, that the surprised inhabitants had not an opportunity of quitting them, or removing any part of their effects.

It would be impossible to convey to those who were not eye witnesses of the scene, an adequate idea of the devastation and distress which ensued; the obstructed stream forced its way through the lots on its south-western bank into Holiday and Fish streets; through the latter it rushed into Gay-street, and its course being obstructed by the houses on the east side of Gay-street, which from the opening of Fish-street, was diverted partly into Frederick but chiefly into Harrison street, which runs parallel with the bed of the falls, a portion of the current passing along that street to the market space, and thence into the Basin.

The women and children in the houses surrounded by the flood were seen at the windows of the upper stories waving signals of distress and entreating assistance. A number of generous citizens were prompt to give every aid which circumstances admitted. Boats were carried on drays from the Basin to the scene of distress, and the unfortunate sufferers relieved from their perilous situation.

The impetuosity of the flood was so great, as, in many instances, to force open the doors and windows of the houses, and passing through them carried with it numerous articles of furniture. The pavements in several streets were torn up; in the front of the houses against which the stream rushed in Gay street, not only was the pavement removed, but the earth nearly to their foundations, a depth of eight or ten feet, was washed away. Almost every kind of moveable including parts of houses, mills, mill dams and fences which had been removed by the force of the current, and several animals were seen floating indiscriminately down the stream.

The most afflicting part of this heavy calamity is the loss of the lives of several persons, who were unfortunately drowned, in some instances by attempting to save the persons or property of their fellow-citizens. We have not yet heard with certainty the number of lives lost, nor can it perhaps be ascertained for some days. We regret also to learn that several horses were drowned in their stables, the sudden rise of the water rendering it impracticable to save them.

The cases of individual loss are too numerous to particularize; several of them we learn are very severe; and there are some instances of distressed families, who, having literally lost every thing, claim, and we hope will receive, the prompt attention of the humane citizens.

In addition to the damages above mentioned, we have to state, that the upper railing and part of the arches of the stone bridge in Gay-street are destroyed, the wooden bridges between Market and Pratt-streets are carried away, and the stone bridge on Pratt-street somewhat injured—one of the stone bridges over Harford Run is nearly destroyed; one half the bridge at Elliott's Mills on the Frederick-town Turnpike road was carried away, and in its passage injured the new bridge lately erected by Mr. Smith on the Washington Road, which will require some repairs before it is again passable—and the bridge over Gunpowder Falls on the Philadelphia road, it is said, is swept away.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem, from Martinique, on Sunday last, informs, that the latest accounts from the Spanish Maine represent, that in consequence of the reinforcement of 2000 men, received by the royalists, about four months since from Old Spain, they were enabled to retake the island of Margaritta. The army of Gen. BOLIVAN had received a check on the Maine, at Curapana and Guayra, opposite said island, and he had again deserted his comrades and gone to St. Thomas, having had a difference with the second in command. The army previously commanded by him, had marched into the interior and joined Gen. PIAR, who had lately reduced the city of Augustura by absolute starvation. Admiral BRIXON sailed from Margaritta previous to the attack on that place by the royalists, to blockade the river Oronoko, taking with him his whole naval force, consisting, according to some accounts, of 22 sail, and it is certain that he stopped at Grenada for provisions, having with him seventeen sail, among which were three heavy brigs. Recent accounts from Trinidad state that nine sail of his fleet were cruising in the Gulf of Paria, between Trinidad and the Oronoko.

LATEST FROM AMELIA ISLAND.
Capt. Dugan, of the brig Commodore Decatur, arrived at New York on Saturday last, in five days from Amelia, informs, that about 11 o'clock the evening before he sailed, the royalists began to storm the place, and kept up an uninterrupted fire with small arms and six-pounders for several hours. The force of McGREGOR is said to consist of only about 200 men. The morning on which the firing ceased, the patriot flag was still flying, but the final result not known. McGREGOR had a large armed brig and several schooners at Amelia, one of which had carried in a brig under French colors, loaded with coffee, on suspicion of its being Spanish property, and it was thought it would be condemned.

The Rev. Mr. WELSH, from Philadelphia, will preach at the Presbyterian Bell Meeting House, on Tuesday Evening next, at early candle light.

DIED.—In this town on Wednesday evening, 13th inst. after a long illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Miss MATILDA POSTLETHWAIT, daughter of Mr. Joseph Postlethwait.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday the 10th September next, WILL be sold on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, for approved Negotiable Notes,

Four Lots of Ground, Containing 2 1/2 acres each, part of Capt. Fowler's Garden tract, and adjoining Capt. Postlethwait's Garden. Also

A Brick Dwelling House, With the Lot of 32 feet front, on Fifth street, adjoining the residence of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq. Likewise,

A Lot with a Brick Stable, Lying on Short-street continued, nearly opposite the late Dwelling of James Prentiss, esq. having a front of about 43 feet. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the last mentioned lot.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auc'rs. Lexington, Aug. 23, 1817.—3

AUCTION.

SALE at LEGRAND'S Auction Store this morning at 10 o'clock, an assortment of Seasonable

Dry Goods, Hard Ware & Cutlery.

Also—4th PROOF, OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, and a few bbls. FLOUR of superior quality. A. LEGRAND, Auc'r. Lex. Sat. 23d August, 1817.—1

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th September next month, which will be the day after the Fair at Fowler's Garden near Lexington, about FIFTY PRIME CATTLE, among them about Thirty Heifers 2 years old, of the best blood in the country, and has had the advantage of running with the celebrated Bull raised by Mr. Smith, the present season, and no doubt they are in calf by him; 6 months credit will be given to the purchasers, negotiable notes with approved discounts will be required. A reasonable discount will be made to such as prefer paying the cash.—About 80 acres of land, including the Garden and improvements, are also offered for sale upon a credit to suit the purchaser. August 23—4t JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington Piano Fortes, FOR SALE.

T. L. EVENDEN, Piano-Forte Maker, (From London.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Piano-Fortes, on the best known principles to ensure present and durable goodness. [N. B. Not on the Vienna or German principle, which is notoriously defective in durability.] T. L. E. begs leave to observe, while he does his best, (after thirty years experience) to make Piano-Fortes of "superior tone and workmanship," and on permanent principles, he is determined to sell them at least 20 per cent below what the agents of London can sell; some of which, are superbly handsome, and of an unique appearance, uniting elegance with utility. It is true they were not made in London, (as the proceeds of imported ones must be) but for the most part spent in Lexington! will be that is injurious? The judicious will judge, and not lend a credulous ear to those, interested in opposing domestic articles, which, on all occasions, have a claim for preference, where quality and terms are equal; much more so, when the advantage is greatly in favour of domestic—in confidence of which, in the present instance, the public are most respectfully invited to inspect a judicious judge. Jordan's Row, Aug. 23—3

HENRY LEUBA, WATCH-MAKER,

From Paris, in France, where he has worked for ten years, for and with the best Watch-Makers of Napoleon.

IS now settled in this town, where he has already resided nearly one year, and has opened a shop in Short-street, opposite Mr. O. Keen's Livery Stable, where he will repair all kinds of Watches, plain Repeaters, and Patent Levers, and warrant them for one year. He has on hand, for sale, a number of good WATCHES. Lexington, Aug. 23—3t

VALLEY WORKS

SAW WAREHOUSE,

No. 3, North 5th Street, PHILADELPHIA. MILL, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Shovels, Spades, Socket Shovels, Socket Spades, Hoes, Sickles, Scythes, Sheet Iron, &c. with other articles of Domestic Hardware, for sale at the manufacturers' prices, by ROGERS & SMEDLEY, Philadelphia.

7th mo. 23, 1817.—3t

THEATRE.

MR. DRAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that having completed the various improvements in the interior of the Theatre, the house will be opened for a short season immediately; and again he pledges himself to an indulgent public, that no effort on his part will be wanting to provide himself deserving of their patronage.

A few SEASON TICKETS, (transferable) will be issued. The Box Office will in future be kept at the lower end of the Theatre, and will be opened every day on which a performance is to take place, from four o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night.

August 23—2t

A Coffee Room in the rear of the Boxes will be provided, and also a side room with Confections and other refreshments.

Tammany Society.

A special meeting of the Sons of Tammany and Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on Wednesday next, precisely at the going down of the sun. By order,

F. PENISTON, Sec'y. D. J. AYRES, } Month of Fishes 23, } Y. D. 323.

U. S. BANK STOCK.

WANTED, a few shares of the UNITED STATES BANK STOCK. Apply to WILKINS & ERNEST, Lexington, Aug. 23, 1817.—4t

JUST OPENED

At Thomas E. Boswell & Co's Store on Short-street, opposite the market, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which, are a few pieces of SHEPARD'S Sugar, CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CASSIMERES, BRUSSELS & SCOTCH CARPETING, BOMBAZETTS, assorted, LADIES' CHIP & STRAW HATS. Of elegant quality and latest fashions, which they offer for sale at a small advance on the Philadelphia auction prices.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND, A few Casks of SHERRY WINE, IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER & TEAS. VOLAGE HATSON.

They expect in a few days an elegant assortment of Ladies' fashionable Styles. 23d August—4t

ELEGANT CARPETING.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23—4t

WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE & GROCERY STORE,

NEARLY opposite the Market-house, where he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of

Shoes and Groceries, to wit:

Men's fine leather li	Morocco Skins of dif
ferent Shoes	
Men's shoes with straps	White welting Skins
for buckles	Boot tassels and Shoe
Men's fine leather	strings
Pumps	Boot cord and Shoe
Men's coarse Shoes	binding
Ladies' London dress	Red welting for boot
shoes	straps
Ladies' high heel'd	Black hall of the best
Shoes	quality
Ladies' Morocco Shoes	Russian bristle and hair
with straps	brushes
Ladies' plain Morocco	Scrubbing and Shoe
Slippers of different	brushes
colours	Men's Bootes
Ladies' Morocco cork	Boys' Bootes
soul Shoes	Ladies' white Kids
Ladies' leather ties and	Children's leather and
Slippers	Morocco Bootes
Children's Morocco &	Combs and Windsor
leather Shoes	Snuff Boxes, Suspend
Children's Morocco	ers and Beads
Hats	

Groceries:

Frontenag Wine	Coffee Mills
Madeira, Port, Claret	Mustard, Nutmeg and
and Sherry Wines	Mace
Fourth proof Jamaica	Cinnamon and Cloves
Spirits	Allspice, Ginger and
Fourth proof French	Pepper
Brandy	Madder, Copernis, In-
Fourth proof Holland	digo and Albin
Gin	Spanish and common
Old Whiskey	Segars of best quality
Imperial, Young Hy-	Softening Tobacco
son, Hyson and Hy-	Shell Almonds
son Skin Teas	Anchovies, Codsoons
Coffee, Chocolate and	Salmon, Shad & Mac-
Rice	karel
Loaf, Lump and Mus-	Demuth, Lancaster and
covado Sugars	Rappee Snuff, No. 1
Liquorice Ball & Can-	Patent Lumps, &c. &c.
diel Sugar	

All of which will be sold low for Cash in hand. Also, some best Flaxseed Oil and a Share in the Lexington Library. Lexington, Aug. 23, 1817.—4t

J. C. WENZEL,

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of September next, on the premises in Bourbon county, 43 miles below Paris on Stoner-creek, my PLANTATION, 270 acres of first rate Land, with upwards of 100 acres thereof cleared, on which there is a first rate mill-dam with convenience for water works on the south side of the creek, and a Water Grist-Mill and a Saw-Mill, and a Horse-Mill, all on the best construction and in good repair, with one pair of French-burr Stones, 4 feet diameter, equal in quality to any in America, the other two pair good Laurel-hill Stones, with good Hols, and all the iron of the best kind in excellent order; also, an orchard of 240 Apple Trees, about 100 of which are large and well loaded now with good fruit, and some Cherry Trees, &c. and several good constant springs of water. The premises can be viewed by any persons wishing to purchase, before the day of sale, at which time and place the terms will be made known. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a.m. Attendance by ALEX. OGLE.

August 9, 1817.—5

LOVERS OF GARDENING!

My time in the employment of the Hon. H. Clay, is to terminate about the 1st of November next, at which time I shall be at leisure to undertake for any person or persons, who should have a desire of employing me in the art of gardening. Those who have had no opportunity of seeing my mode of gardening, may see it by calling on me at my country-man's, my worthy friend Mr. Clay's gardens. I have no objection to go to any part of the United States, provided the encouragement should be sufficient. Gentlemen living at too great a distance, and cannot conveniently come to make a verbal contract, may inform me by the way of a letter (post paid) what encouragement they would be willing to give; their communications shall be punctually attended to. I should not enter into a yearly contract, I intend to rest and collect from the woods Pines, Cedars, Hollies, Magnolias, and several other ornamental plants. The first applicants for plants shall first be served. J. FOY.

August 9—3

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE—That on the 3d day of September next, I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, and the County Surveyor or his Deputy, at my Paper Mill; from thence proceed to ascertain the boundaries of my land and take depositions to establish the lines and corners. Part of the land I own is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of David Vance; and the balance of my land is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Robert Thompson. The above preemptions adjoin each other on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, between 5 and 6 miles from Lexington, and my land is bounded on the original line between the above named preemptions; where we shall continue from day to day until the business is completed.

August 9, 1817.—4

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an *Extensive Machinery* for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19.—tf

KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

THE next FAIR will be held at Capt. Fowler's Gardens, on the second Thursday in September.

On Friday the 1st day of August, an adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlewait in the town of Lexington, precisely at 12 o'clock. The attendance of all the members is particularly requested; as on that day subjects will be designated as the objects of premiums; judges appointed; and other arrangements will positively be made for the ensuing Fair.

By order of the Society,
JULY 26.—6t THOMAS T. BARR, Sec.

THE Paris, Winchester, and Georgetown Editors, will please insert the foregoing notice in their respective papers, until the 1st of August, and forward their accounts.

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MCGOWAN, having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, only under the firm of

BRADFORD & MCGOWAN, Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10.—tf

FOR SALE.

- On accommodating terms, the following property:
- 1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brevary.
- 1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42½ feet, with a brick stable thereon.
- 1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.
- 1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.
- 1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story brick house thereon.
- 1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43½ feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.
- 5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.
- 1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.
July 19, 1817.—5t

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacture of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

PENMANSHIP.

"Are artium omnium conservatrix." MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agreeably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Arledge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.
Mulberry-street, June 28, 1817.

A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, professor of dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery store, Mill-street.

Days of tuition *Fridays and Saturdays*; the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.
Lexington, April 30—20—tf

LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, *A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, and also give *Lessons on the Mathematics*. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Oratory, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHIE.
Lexington, March 16. tf

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscribers have erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pile Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*. Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
June 2—tf

YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of YEST fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the *Millen Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
June 2—tf



STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish *STILLS & BOILERS*, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the *TUNNING BUSINESS*, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Timers would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—tf

BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS, HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with pattern backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.
Lexington, July 12—5t

THE WESTERN

Piano Forte Manufactory.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDOM.

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no *dearer*—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant.

December 27, 1816.—52—tf

SILVER PLATING—DAVID J. SAYRE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the *Silver Plating Business* in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance.—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of *Plated Silver, Tea, Soup, and Carriage of Harrow Mountings*, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.
June 28—tf

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbeane, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next OCTOBER TERM, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. WM. BARTLETT.
May 31, 1817.—June 9—3m

CARDING & FULLING,

A T ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse *Sattinets*, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some *Woolens*.
THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816.—34—tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.—The subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime *SOAP* of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best *DIPPED and MOULD CANDLES*. Commissioners, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES.
Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

THE highest prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.
October 10, 1814. 4t

FOR SALE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, larder house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent nutting trees. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12—47—tf

FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desjardis, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian church. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 14 miles north of Lexington.
JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16—tf

FOR SALE, 7½ acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.
Dec. 14. 51—tf WM. TOD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the *SPINNING BUSINESS*. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. A Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one *Spinning Throatle* of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.
42— October 14, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE LADIES

OF LEXINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.

James M. Pike,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the manufacturing of HEAD DRESSES of almost every description, including Bands, Bandeau, Braids, Chignons and Fizzettes; together with ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, &c. all of which for neatness and durability, shall not be excelled by any one of his profession in the western country. He regrets exceedingly his present situation will not admit of his inviting their personal custom; but assures them that their orders shall be strictly obeyed, or he will wait upon them at their respective places of abode and receive their commands. In short, extremely anxious for the pleasure of attending to their commands, he hopes by his exertions to please, he shall merit and receive them.

From Two to Five Dollars per lb. will be given for good HUMAN HAIR at his dressing room, near the market.
3—51* August 9, 1817.

Rees's Cyclopaedia.

THE subscriber, having been appointed agent for REES'S CYCLOPAEDIA, now publishing in Philadelphia, is instructed to request subscribers to that work, to transmit to him, in Danville, their names within two months; otherwise they will be erased from the subscription list, and their sets remain forever broken. The whole of the volumes will be completed in six or nine months.

DANIEL BARBEE, August 9, 1817.—3 Postmaster, Danville.

DOCTOR ROSS

WILL practice MEDICINE & SURGERY in Lexington and vicinity: his shop is on Short-street, between Lanphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, Esq's, where he may be always found except when on professional business.

He will vaccinate all who may wish it at his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.
July 12—tf

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlewait's Inn.
1—tf January 6, 1817.

For Sale or Exchange.

\$1750 worth of CARPENTER'S WORK, which will be either sold low for Cash, on a Credit—or will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.
July 19, 1817.—tf R. S. TODD.

KANAWA SALT—by the barrel, NAILS.—At Pittsburgh prices, by the keg, COPPER—for Shells.
Together with a complete assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

JUST RECEIVED—And for Sale by TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.
Lexington, July 19.—tf

TO RENT—the HOUSE now occupied by T. G. Prentiss. For particulars enquire at the premises; or of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
July 5, 1817.—tf

New and Cheap Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON has just received, and now opening at his store, on Mill Street, a neat and general assortment of British, India and French GOODS, of the latest importations, selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at a low advance, for cash.
April 28.—17—tf

TOBACCO.

1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of Jan. 17—3—tf J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

BEAR & OTTER SKIN'S

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse. Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED,

THAT we do not hold ourselves responsible for any money nor goods that may be advanced to any person calling himself an agent of ours in our employ, unless he produces our order to that effect, and we hereby forbid any person or persons trusting them on our account, as we will pay no debts contracted without our authority expressed in writing.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lex. July 23, 1817.—26—4t

MEDICINES.

FOR SALE, a very general assortment carefully selected. Also, a full supply of SHOP FURNITURE, PAINTS, GOLD & SILVER LEAF, &c. now opened, wholesale and retail by the subscriber, Main street, a few doors below Capt. Postlewait's Inn.
JOHN NORTON, Druggist.
Lexington, July 26, 1817.—3m

The Tammany Steam Mill,

IS now in operation, and doing good work—FLOUR, SHORTS, BRAN and CORN MEAL, may at all times be had at the customary prices. Those who purchase by retail must pay the cash when the article is delivered; this rule will be invariably adhered to. Those who buy by the quantity can be accommodated with a credit, by giving approved negotiable notes.

We will give cash for any number of Flour Barrel Staves and Hoop Poles.
JOHN & THO. P. HART.
June 16—tf

WOOL WANTED.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Co. having contracted to furnish a quantity of coarse Goods for army clothing, are in want of COMMON SHEEP'S WOOL, for which they will pay the highest price in cash. They will purchase FINE WOOL in October or November next. Apply at the said Factory.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Aug. 2, 1817.—1m.

HATS!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HATS will constantly be kept by F. PILCHER & H. SHAW, at the stand heretofore occupied by the letter on Main Cross-street, near Mr. Lanphear's Inn. Retail customers can always be promptly accommodated to their satisfaction; and those who wish to purchase by wholesale will be supplied at the shortest notice.
PILCHER & SHAW.
Lexington, August 2, 1817.—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it becomes necessary for me to close all my former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately for a settlement of them, and those indebted to me are requested to make payment without delay.
HIRAM SHAW.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—tf

Life of General Jackson.

JAMES W. PALMER, Bookeller & Stationer, Main-street, opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, has just received "The Life of ANDREW JACKSON, Major General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the War in the South, from the commencement of the Creek Campaign, to the Termination of Hostilities before New Orleans. Commenced by JOHN RAIN, brevet major U.S. army. Completed by JOHN HENRY EATON."

The price, to subscribers, is four dollars; to non-subscribers it is enhanced to five dollars. Copies are requested to call and get their copies.
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.—3

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the *Kentucky Gazette*, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy.

Bradford's Kentucky Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1818.
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. tf

FOR SALE,

31 handsome young Steers.

Apply to WILL S. DALLAM.
Lexington, Aug. 9—3

ENTERTAINMENT.



"Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand, between Short-street, between Limestone-st. and the court-house, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR, formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee-House, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-cross and Short streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honour him with their custom.
Lexington, 1st January, 1817. 1—tf

Lexington Manufactory.

THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and their machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also, FELTINGS for paper makers; BILLIARD CLOTHS, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description, or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36—

FOUNDRY OF J. BRUEN.

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816.—52—tf

ON SATURDAY, 23d AUGUST, 1817.

Will be sold AT AUCTION, On a credit of one and two years, A LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Cross street, and adjoining the dwelling of John W. Hunt. There is a front on Main Cross street of 66 feet, and 134 on Second street. And at the same time, on a credit